

ARENTZ SPEECH SOLDIER BONUS WAS WEIGHTY

Nevada Congressman Puts Big Punch in Remarks in Support of Ex-Service Men.

Following is the address of Congressman Arentz in the house of representatives touching upon the compensation of ex-service men, which will prove interesting to those who watched progress in the passage of the measure:

"Mr. Speaker, debate has continued for almost four hours on the floor of this house this afternoon. We have heard speeches from a few men in opposition to the passage of any adjusted compensation or so-called bonus bill. We have at least admired these men for their candor. Members of the committee on ways and means, excepting those who signed the minority report and a few dyed-in-the-wool democrats who see no good in anything proposed by the majority, not even in a little help at this time to our soldiers who saved our own country and the countries of our allies from vandalism, and other members of the house think this bill represents the very best judgment of congress.

It is a sorry spectacle to see members on this floor condemning a bill out of hand without offering a note of constructive criticism or a suggestion to improve same. The question before us today is whether or not the boys who served so gallantly in the world war are entitled to compensation. I believe emphatically that they are and that the vote which will be taken in a few minutes will prove this by a large majority.

Let your memory carry you back to those dark, yet glorious days, of 1917 and 1918, when the flower of America's manhood left the plow, the saddle and the mine, the print shop, the counter and the school to don the khaki and to shoulder the rifle. Do you remember then we would not do enough for our boys? You remember the thrill a boy in uniform gave us then; how the men and women of wealth took the boys into their homes and entertained them, visited them in camps, and marched with them from camp to camp. Few of us went one step further than this: "Wait until you return, boys," they said; "you will then be taken care of; your job will be waiting for you."

Hundreds of thousands of these

Girl Bank Clerks Schooled To Give Robbers Battle



Daylight robberies of banks in Eastern cities have occurred with such frequency recently that the Commercial Trust Company of New York City asked the police department to school its clerks in the use of firearms. The photograph shows three of the young women clerks receiving instructions from Policeman McCullity.

boys are today walking the streets waiting for their jobs, while the employers have taken up a new national pastime called "lip patriotism." This form of light exercise by the great interests in the United States helps neither the needy ex-service men nor the country as a whole to get back to prosperity.

While our soldiers wallowed in French mud, were shot and bayoneted and gassed for \$12.5 a day, we all know the shipyard riveter had his pay increased from \$4 and \$5 a day to \$12 and more, and the number of rivets he handled in a day decreased 50 per cent. Many men who never looked at a square and saw except in a magazine advertisement were put to work as carpenters on government contracts at \$10 to \$20 a day while the government paid some profiteer cost plus 4 to 10 per cent for this construction.

Many of my constituents who are ranchers and livestock men know that Sherman was right when he said "War is hell." No sooner had the workers, the sons and husbands left for army camps than the town doctor, the farm hand, refused to work in the hay field if he had money in his pocket, and when he would work he demanded \$5 to \$10 a day for work not more than 50 per cent efficient. This same condition existed in nearly every industry and line of endeavor in our country. Yet this was at a time when more than 4,000,000 young men were drafted into service and the cry of the nation was "work and save let us perish."

Let us look for a moment at the battle line in France. Picture a

wooded knoll. One flank of an advance line of American boys rests there. The ground slopes away for half a mile to a river. German rifle and artillery fire controls this slope. A message must go from the advance line to headquarters. A runner, a mere boy, leaves the woods on the knoll and starts down the slope with the message. He reaches the line of German fire. A rain of bullets hits the ground behind and in front of him. The boy is hit and collapses—drops dead. As he falls another youth, with no hesitation, valiantly, gladly, for his comrades and his country, with no thought save that it is all in the day's work, leaves the woods with a duplicate message, down the same path his slain buddy took, through a hell of fire, and makes it. Many more boys were watching on this wooded knoll to take his place did he fall.

This is the noble thing, my friend, any one of the millions of our soldiers would have done had the opportunity presented itself. They had no thought of high wages, overtime, or luxuries. Does not this government owe a debt of gratitude to these men? We must do justice to those who escaped injury. We must never fail to care for the disabled and dependent ones. It has always been the policy of this government from its very inception, to show its gratitude in some form to its soldiers of every war. I often wonder if those who have fought this legislation so persistently, many of whom piled up swollen profits during the war, realize their true position in the estimation of their fellow countrymen.

We are a rich nation. It is estimated that the wealth of this country approximates \$335,000,000,000. Without a quibble we advanced to European countries more than \$10,000,000,000. Our debt is but 7 per cent of our estimated wealth, yet we gave our soldiers a bonus of \$60. Canada, with a debt of 25 per cent of her estimated wealth, has given \$634.46 to each of her enlisted men. France, with a debt far greater than that of England, has given \$235.50. Belgium has rewarded her soldiers magnificently and Italy, with a staggering debt, has paid her soldiers \$73.34.

Can we fail to do for our soldiers who is proposed in this bill, my friends, and yet say we have given tangible evidence of our appreciation of them? We owe a debt of honor to our soldiers. This debt never can be fully compensated. By passing this bill we simply acknowledge this debt. We should not use it as an excuse for passing on to the people some new form of tax, or through it force upon the great mass of citizens of small means greater burdens.

To be able to borrow a full 50 per cent of the face value of this certificate now, at once, is to my mind far better than the receipt of a payment of \$50 ever quarter year, as contemplated in the original bill. The country can and will meet this obligation. I have been for a compensation bill since the inception of the idea. I am for it now. I will cast a yes vote without mental reservation, and I know an overwhelming number of my colleagues are about to do the same. And I know that my constituents and your constituents will applaud us for so doing.

POWER PROJECT NOT TASK FOR UNCLE SAMUEL

Big Financial Interests Believe Private Capital Could Get Best Results.

By Letson Balliet, E. M. & C. E.

There is no legitimate argument against harnessing the great water powers of the Colorado river. The stream has no value for navigation, and many miles of its course are through the roughest and most inaccessible part of the country.

It has one of the greatest power possibilities in the whole country, and policy with the power development are two irrigation possibilities.

First: By damming the level of the water may be raised in some places until ditches or pipe lines may be built to carry the water out to the canyon to unwatered land.

Second: The power developed can be transmitted to remote places where water can be pumped from wells or existing ditches and streams to higher levels.

There is a narrow, selfish view taken by the farmers of the middle west, that because the prices of farm products are low, the addition of more agricultural land would prevent the advance of their prices. This position is not well taken, as the price of farm products dropped on account of lack of circulating money. The small boy has been cheated by the profiteering of a few years ago, and now have no money with which to buy. Prices will go still lower if we do not get money into circulation by developing our natural resources.

There is also "dog in the manger" opposition to the project by those who are so far away that they cannot see it, and therefore want to prevent others from getting its benefits.

After all, as said, pro and con there is just one thing paramount and obvious. It is not a government project. It should be regulated, controlled and even encouraged by the government, but it should be built and operated by private capital. Government owned projects call for government police, and that is militarism. That is what wrecked Germany.

Government construction and operation costs from 50 per cent to 100 per cent more than private construction and operation. Construction by political engineers is necessarily more expensive and less efficient, and less durable.

Government financing requires the funds to be milked from the people by taxation and by loans on which the common people pay interest.

If the people (government) own it, were taxed and robbed of the money to build it, why then should they pay for the service?

If private capital invests, only those who use their product pay for the product and service, and they get better service at less cost without having to dig up the money to build it.

Why pay for a cow, feed her and care for her, and then have to pay for the milk too? If you have to pay for the milk, why invest the money in the cow and take up all the burdens and care of it?

Increased taxation simply increases the cost of living, for the poorest man has to buy meat, groceries and clothing; to which the butcher, grocer and merchant has added the tax. The actual taxpayer is only the collector from the common people. Taxation for construction is unequal because it extends beyond the reach of the transmission lines and

to people who are entirely beyond the reach of the transmission lines. The cost is increased by the increased cost of conditions by the political collectors and the expense of public service commissions, committees and employees.

The interstate commerce commission should control the rates and prices, but the government should not be drawn into industrial operations that are clearly business. The government's function to govern, not to compete with private industry, but to protect it.

The building of these power plants is not a government financing, and should not be, and I think will not be. The government no doubt will exert its governing power, as a protectorate of the public, but further than this it should not go.

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TONOPAH NEVADA

Quarterly Report of Nye County To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Nye County, Nevada

Gentlemen:—In accordance with the provisions of Section 1, Chapter 184, of the Statutes of Nevada, approved March 28, 1919, I herewith submit for your approval the Quarterly Report of the financial transactions of the County for the period ending March 31st, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,

Funds.	Balances	Receipts	Transfers to	Disbursements	Balance
County, Towns, Schools	Jan. 1, 1922				Mar. 31, 1922
State	9,749.33	5,587.42	188.81	1,439.55	13,885.99
County High Schools	10,929.67	815.21	17,021.12	50.91	24,300.45
County State Highway	988.29	33.00			1,021.29
Fish and Game	64,497.34	19,012.11	513.72	36,019.11	47,977.62
County General	11,818.56	1,445.08	62.27	12,325.91	87.46
Emergency Loan	21,230.56	4,828.05	171.24	94.25	26,093.12
General Schools	340.92				340.92
Manhattan Fire	6,058.12	218.77	9.34	6,030.00	246.55
Refunding Bond	6,648.47	2,572.02	24.91	3,298.71	5,907.87
Road	3,167.67				3,167.67
Special Deposit	87.86				87.86
Tonopah School of Mines	614.52	72.24		150.00	536.76
Pire	7,364.14	1,457.99		5,111.57	3,709.56
Town General	7,053.28	6,342.02		1,831.24	11,564.06
Library	806.90	67.74			874.64
Street and Alley	6,655.59	1,464.99		337.50	8,483.08
Town Contingent	125.80				125.80
Rhyolite School Bond	1,588.99	650.89	475.89	2,000.00	1,614.89
Tonopah School Bond	4,238.97	308.26			4,547.23
Various Schools	58,327.55	16,394.57	10,859.40	32,188.26	61,694.56
Total	\$212,281.13	\$82,741.91	\$59,721.37	\$59,721.37	\$183,180.30

State of Nevada, County of Nye, ss:
I, L. E. Glass, County Clerk of Nye County, State of Nevada, and Ex-Officio, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, of Nye County, Nevada, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Auditor's quarterly report of the financial transactions of the County for the period ending March 31st, 1922, as same appears on file and of record in my office at Tonopah, Nevada, and State (forwarded).
Witness my hand and seal of office this 7th day of April, 1922.
(SEAL)
L. E. GLASS
County Clerk

This illustration of the New Queen Broom Holder will give you an idea of how handy and simple it really is—No home is complete without this practical, convenient device. We have one for your home and want you to call and receive this useful household necessity with our compliments.
Sincerely,
Tonopah Hardware Co.
Kindly bring this card.

SPLENDID ORE SHOWING NOW TAKING PLACE

Leasers at Royston Encounter
Streaks of High Grade Ore
on Three Properties.

The lease on the C. O. D. claim at Royston, operated by Williamson & Draper, is reported as making a splendid showing and a shipment of ten tons will be made during the course of the next few days. Three tons of ore are on the dump at the incline shaft that shows average assays of better than \$100 a ton, while the balance is expected to mill around \$80 a ton.

Development has consisted of sinking an incline shaft to a depth of 30 feet and drifting is now in order. The ore vein has a width of from 8 to 15 inches, and an improvement is noticeable as the ground is explored. During the last week a whim has been installed and the workings timbered, which will permit of the quicker extraction of ore.

George Box and Warren Draper, who are operating a lease on the Homestake claim of the Hudson Mining company, have a splendid ore showing, and are driving a crosscut to cut under a bowout on the hill that lies about 45 feet distant. It is expected that the objective will be reached within 30 days, but in the meantime a considerable quantity of ore will be taken from the bottom of the 50-foot incline shaft.

John McGillivray, leasing on the Crow claim of the Hudson Mining company, has a small shipment of high grade about ready to send out. While the streak at the bottom of the 40-foot shaft is small it is made up in the richness of the ore.

Call Mrs. Sylvia Grochong, phone 106, when you need music for dances or parties. The Grochong Orchestra is composed of real musical artists.
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OF FASHIONED CREPE



When you go in quest of a new blouse keep in mind two phrases: "crepe de chine" and "over the skirt," and in all the displays you will find the blouses repeating them. There are many simple over-the-skirt style blouses, but they invite the searcher to try the fun at blouse making. This is made of a colored crepe with white in the collar and cuffs, ornamented with stitching of silk floss and trimmed with beads.